

~~SECRET~~

Approved For Release 2005/12/14 : CIA-RDP79R00890A000200020011-1

SECURITY INFORMATION

### BACKGROUND

#### SUDAN - CHRONOLOGY AND AGREEMENT FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT

- 1899 - Anglo-Egyptian Condominium Agreement on joint sovereignty over Sudan following reoccupation of country by British and Egyptian forces.
- 1924 - As result of murder of General Lee Stack in Cairo, Egyptian participation in administration of Sudan severely restricted. This status maintained up to present.
- 1951 - In October 1951 nationalist Wafd-dominated Egyptian parliament "abrogated" 1899 Sudan Condominium Agreement and amended Egyptian constitution to provide for unity of Sudan with Egypt under Egyptian crown.

DOCUMENT NO.

NO CHANGE IN CLASS. ☐

DECLASSIFIED

CLASS. CHANGED TO: TS S C

NEXT REVIEW DATE:

AUTHORITY:

DATE:

~~SECRET~~

REVI

Approved For Release 2005/12/14 : CIA-RDP79R00890A000200020011-1

25X1

~~SECRET~~

Approved For Release 2005/12/14 : CIA-RDP79R00890A000200020011-1

Nov 1952-Feb 1953 - Arduous Anglo-Egyptian

negotiations to provide for Sudanese self-government and eventual self-determination. Terms of agreement signed 12 February 1953 to provide for:

1. A five-man commission (composed of 2 Sudanese, 1 Britisher, 1 Egyptian, and a Pakistani chairman) to advise governor general of Sudan, traditionally a British official.

Governor general retains certain "reserve powers" for internal security matters and is responsible to Britain and Egypt for foreign affairs.

2. Agreement called for "early" elections to provide a 97-seat house of representatives and to elect 30 members of 50-member senate.

Remaining 20 members being appointed

Approved For Release 2005/12/14 : CIA-RDP79R00890A000200020011-1

~~SECRET~~

**SECRET**

Approved For Release 2005/12/14 : CIA-RDP79R00890A000200020011-1

3. Elections were to be carried out under supervision of an international Election Commission composed of 3 Sudanese, 1 Britisher, 1 Egyptian, 1 American and an Indian chairman.
4. Following establishment of Sudanese parliament, country will enter a "transitional period" of self-government not to exceed three years. "Transitional period" will be ended by Sudanese parliament passing a resolution calling for "self-determination." Elections will then be held for a Constituent Assembly which will decide future of Sudan -- union with Egypt or independence -- and will draft a constitution for Sudan.

Approved For Release 2005/12/14 : CIA-RDP79R00890A000200020011-1

**SECRET**

BACKGROUND

NATIONAL UNIONIST PARTY

1. Formed in Cairo on 31 October 1952 by merger of five Sudanese pro-union political parties.
2. Party largely financed by Egyptian funds.
3. Aim -- union of Sudan with Egypt.
4. Popular support drawn principally from KHATMIA, Moslem religious sect. Leader of Khatmia - life-long opponent of Madhi, who is leader of rival ANSAR sect and its political counterpart, Umma Party.
5. Mirghani may have about two million followers. Madhi has about four million.

### BACKGROUND

#### STATUS OF THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BASE NEGOTIATIONS

Informal consultations in Cairo between British and Egyptian spokesmen from late July 1953 until 21 October 1953 have resulted in the following developments:

1. General Agreement on:
  - a. evacuation of 70,000 British troops within 15 months after a pact is signed;
  - b. retention of 4,000 British technicians at the Suez base after the evacuation under an Egyptian base commander; and gradual withdrawal of the technicians over a period of seven years.
2. Disagreement on the two major issues:
  - a. future availability of the base to Britain in the event of war;
  - b. right of British technicians to wear uniforms on the base.

**SECRET**

Approved For Release 2005/12/14 : CIA-RDP79R00890A000200020011-1

### BACKGROUND

#### UMMA PARTY

1. Political expression of Mahdi's ANSAR, Moslem religious sect.
2. Umma has cooperated with British administration in past and has stood for Sudanese independence rather than union with Egypt.
3. Umma's strength depends on individual loyalty to Mahdi as head of Ansar.
4. Mahdi in past has been suspected of seeking to become king of Sudan with British backing.
5. Umma has claimed control of 70 percent of South Sudan. Present elections did not demonstrate this claim.

Approved For Release 2005/12/14 : CIA-RDP79R00890A000200020011-1

**SECRET**

On the "availability of the base" question, Britain wants the base to be automatically available (to Britain) if the UN finds there has been aggression anywhere in the world.

Egypt, however, wishes to limit the availability of the base solely to the event of an outside attack against any member of the Arab League Collective Security Pact; Egypt would be willing to consult London in the case of an attack on Turkey and Iran.

Negotiations may re-open after the British ambassador returns to Cairo in mid-December, but there is little prospect of an early agreement.

BACKGROUND

SIDELIGHTS ON THE SUDANESE ELECTIONS:

1. First popular elections in the Sudan, with 98 percent of the electorate illiterate and majority living primitive tribal life, presented international Election Commission with innumerable problems.
2. Inadequate communications, great distances, often only trails; 800 miles from Khartoum to Juba in the South. Tribes live in utter isolation and are very apathetic and suspicious. In Nuba Mountain area, over 180 different languages and dialects spoken.
3. Majority of voting by token secret ballot. In less sophisticated regions voting by acclamation; tribe lines up behind candidate of its choice, commonly its head man.

25X1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Approved For Release 2005/12/14 : CIA-RDP79R00890A000200020011-1

25X6

...candidates identified by pictures -- spear, sword, axe, hut, rooster, tree. Voter received token and instructed to place it in can bearing picture of his choice.

6. Voter often emerged from balloting but still clutching token and asking what he should do with it, despite voting dress rehearsals in many areas.
7. Several chiefs walked half the night with their tribes to balloting place; then decided they did not like the idea of voting after all and led tribes home again.

CONFIDENTIAL

Approved For Release 2005/12/14 : CIA-RDP79R00890A000200020011-1

8. One election officer, with his committee and 30 porters carrying polling equipment, walked 100 miles through mud and water to hold election. He found only one candidate at journey's end. Officer later commented he felt "very tired."
9. One delegation, clad only in white ash paste and anklets, arrived too late to vote. Undaunted group performed tribal dance to prove their courage.
10. One group of Dinka arrived at voting center without their spears and found another group fully armed. First group took to the woods and voting delayed a day while regulations on arms were clarified.
11. Despite complexities, American observer in Khartoum estimates that about 50 percent of qualified electorate participated.

**CONFIDENTIAL**

SECURITY INFORMATION

Approved For Release 2005/12/14 : CIA-RDP79R00890A000200020011-1

12. International electoral commission

supervising elections, despite various  
complaints and charges of fraud, apparently  
satisfied that the election was reasonably  
honest. /